REQUEST FOR RETURN OF COPYRIGHT DEPOSITS

DEC 13 1922

Dated at WASHINGTON D C

December 12th, 19 22.

Register of Copyrights,
Library of Congress,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

The undersigned claimant of copyright in the work herein named, deposited in the Copyright Office and duly registered for copyright protection, requests the return to him under the provisions of sections 59 and 60 of the Act of March 4, 1909, of one or both of the deposited copies of the Ford Educational Library Agriculture (2 Reels) Rel. #35 entitled "Irrigation"

deposited in the Copyright Office on and registered under Class , XXc., No. ©CIM 2217.

If this request can be granted you are asked and authorized to send the said copy or copies to me at the following address: Ford Motor Company, 451 Penna Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. or to

at

Signed FORD MOTOR COMPANY
(Claimant of Copyright)
W. L. Lyncham
Chief Clerk
Washington Branch.

July, 1920—500

Received the above:

W. L. Lyncham Per R.E.C.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY
Chief Clerk
Washington Branch

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AGRICULTURE

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Release No. 35.

MAIN TITLE: "IRRIGATION"

Produced and Distributed by Ford Motion Picture Laboratories

SUB-TITLES:

1. Desert soils are always fertile if water can be obtained. These lands of cactus and sagebrush are our deserts.

2. The prickly cactus flourishes in the dry desert.

3. The cactus is the size of a tree in Arizona and New Mexico.

4. Snakes and horned toads are found in the dry soil.

5. Desert soils have been irrigated since earliest time. Irrigation was used in Egypt, Asia, and by the Indians in our Southwest and in Mexico. This ancient aqueduct still brings water to Mexico City.

6. Montezuma's well in Arizona supplied water to the land of the ancient cliff dwellers.

7. The Indians used this small canal to carry water from Montezuma's well to the dry lands.

8. In the United States much dry land is near mountains covered with snow.

9. Each spring the sun melts the snow.

10. The mountain rills become swollen streams.

11. The snow water is a foaming torrent.

12. If only these floods could be held until the dry season, how the land would bloom!

13. Large dams can be built in the narrow valleys to hold the floods in reservoirs. This is Roosevelt dam on Salt River.

14. It is 1,125 feet long and 280 feet high.

15. The walls are 175 feet thick at the bottom and 22 feet at the top, on which is a roadway.

16. It required eight years to construct the Roosevelt dam at a cost of $11,000,000.

17. The Apache Indians and the engineers of the United States Government built the dam. The Indians in their native dress.

18. The United States has constructed other large dams to make reservoirs similar to the Roosevelt Dam.

19. Two narrow valleys make Roosevelt Lake ten miles long and two hundred feet deep.

20. The water from Lake Roosevelt is carried to the desert soil through a network of canals, 600 miles long. The water enters the canals at this diverting dam.

21. The flow of the water into the canals is controlled by these gates.

22. These main canals, ten to twenty miles long, lead the water across the desert land.

23. The water is carefully measured as it comes to each man's land. It cost about $2.50 per acre each year.

24. The water from the melting snows now comes to the dry soil. Each large "square" is flooded.

25. The finest cotton grows on the irrigated soil. A "square" of cotton plants being flooded.

26. This wheat grows in desert soil because of the water from the distant mountains.

27. This orange grove is being ditched for the water.

28. The water now slowly soaks into the soil.

29. In some orange groves underground pipes bring the water to the trees.

30. Thus, the desert when watered becomes fruitful. One acre of this orange ranch is worth $2.000.

31. This dry dusty "sagebrush" land needs the water from the snow covered mountains.

32. The "sagebrush land" with the water becomes a land of blossoms---

33. This shady street lined with palms was once a desert trail.

34. Irrigation of desert soil in the United States produces each year food valued at $180,000,000. Thus, man changes desert waste to fertile fields.

THE END.

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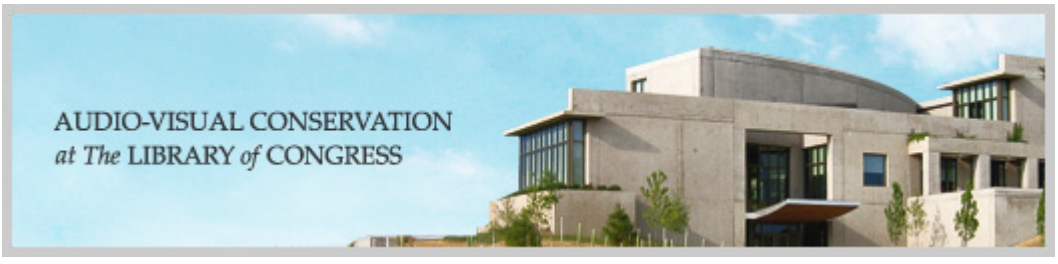

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